The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,565.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 50
For a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 52
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... " 28
For three months advance, delivered in Town " 16
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted at less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ... 2 " "
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HEYCOCK—January 25th, at Torquay, Mary, wife of Edwin Heycock, R. late of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
" Muscat	8th " 22nd	" Bushire	26th " 9th
" B. Abbas	11th " 25th	" Lingah	28th " 9th
" Lingah	12th " 26th	" B. Abbas	29th " 11th
" Bushire	16th " 30th	" Muscat	2nd " 14th
Arrive Bussorah	17th " 31st	Arrive Bombay	3rd " 15th

The Steamer Ship "EUPHRATES," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. HALMES, will be despatched as above on the 4th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
From Kurrachee on the..... 10th and 25th.

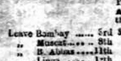
The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P. Commander CHARLES DAY, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 8 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 8 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is kept back until 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Cargo exchanged at the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Goa	2 16	" Bimlipatam	4 18
" Mangalore	3 17	" Vizagapatam	4 18
" Cannanore	4 18	" Cocanada	9 23
" Calicut	5 19	" Madras	10 24
" Cochin	5 19	" Negapatam	10 24
" Tuticorin	8 —	" Galle	14 —
" Colombo	9 —	" Colombo	15 —
" Galle	7 —	" Tuticorin	20 —
" Negapatam	12 24	" Cochin	25 27
" Madras	13 27	" Calicut	26 28
" Cocanada	15 29	" Cannanore	27 1
" Vizagapatam	17 30	" Mangalore	28 2
" Bimlipatam	18 31	" Goa	29 3
Arrive Calcutta	19 3	Arrive Bombay	29 4

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1040 tons, 200 H. P., Commander JOHN TEMPLETON, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st March.

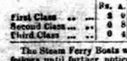
The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Colwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhuramtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class ...	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurmutur Ferry will leave every evening at 6 A. M., and the Colwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurmutur and Colwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ...	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin ...	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ...	" Sunday.	Beypore ...	" Sunday.
Vingorla ...	" Sunday.	Calicut ...	" Sunday.
Goa ...	" Monday.	Tellicherry ...	" Monday.
Carwar ...	" Monday.	Cannanore ...	" Monday.
Compta ...	" Monday.	Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	" Tuesday.	Compta ...	" Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	" Wednesday.	Carwar ...	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry ...	" Wednesday.	Goa ...	" Wednesday.
Calicut ...	" Wednesday.	Vingorla ...	" Thursday.
Beypore ...	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ...	" Thursday.
Cochin ...	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay ...	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD ELPHINSTONE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

To sail about 1st proximo,

THE new Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," A. 1, 14 years at Lloyds, 1,300 Tons register, JAMES H. BALLIE, R. N. R., Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Dilawur.*

Bombay, 19th February 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "REVENUE," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Revenue.*

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

A GENTLEMAN having taken a large and airy BUNGALOW, centrally and quietly situated in the Fort, will be happy to ACCOMMODATE A FEW GENTLEMEN with the comforts of a Home on reasonable terms. References given and required on application by letter to "B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRIENDLY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Bombay, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on TUESDAY, the 5th March next, at 3 o'clock, when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be proposed:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS Co CALCUTTA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the unpaid Calls, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from due date, shall not have been paid on the 1st March 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Directors,
SCHOENG, KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 13th Feb. 1867.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms—
For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

WE beg to announce that we have commenced Business from the 20th inst. as AUCTIONEERS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, and trust by a strict attention to the interests of Constituents to merit and obtain a fair share of public favour.

WEEKLY SALES on WEDNESDAYS at 1 P. M.—for any goods offering.

Special and liberal arrangements entered into with Gentlemen proceeding to England or otherwise breaking up their Establishments.

BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE.

19 Samson's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

MADAME BOUCHE begs to announce to her Friends and Patrons that she has purchased the Theatre in Grant Road for the Evening of FRIDAY, March 1st, being the last night of the present Opera Season. Madame Bouche feels sure that on this, the last, occasion of her appearance in Bombay, her exertions to please the Public will not be forgotten.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB,
FRIDAY, 1st MARCH,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MADAME BOUCHE.
THE FAVOURITA OPERA
"DON PASQUALE,"
FOLLOWED BY THE SECOND ACT OF
"UN BALLO IN MASCHERA"
ALSO THE BALLET
"IDA RAPITA."

Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and of MADAME BOUCHE, Hope Hall Hotel.

Dress Circle and Stalls.....	Rs. 10
Gallery.....	" 5

Tickets can be numbered at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—SALE OF THE OLD BEEF SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the OLD BEEF SLAUGHTER HOUSE in Butcher Street.

Total Area 7561 square yards.
Road frontage 79 feet.
Depth (average) 95 feet.

Tenders will be received either for the whole or half the property.

Tenders should be sealed and sent in to the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 5th March.

Plan can be seen at the Office of the Municipal Executive Engineer, Apollo House, Fort.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 26th February 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the Terms of the AGREEMENT made between the Government of India and the Bank of Bombay, the business connected with the PUBLIC DEBT payable in this Presidency, hitherto conducted in the Loan Branch of this Office, will be transferred to the Bank of Bombay on the 1st proximo.

Deputy Accountant General.

Accountant Genl.'s Office, Loan Dept., 26th Feb. 1867.

FROM and after the 1st PROXIMO the Bank of Bombay will be prepared to make PAYMENT of Interest, Enfacements of Promissory Notes, and transact all business connected with the PUBLIC DEBT payble in this Presidency.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 26th February 1867.

BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—All persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) are required on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of March next, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to the undersigned, Liquidators of the said Bank, addressed to such Liquidators to the care of the Manager of the Branch of the said Bank at Bombay, or, in default thereof, the said Liquidators will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Bank, having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 26th day of January 1867.

W. F. ALLEN,
J. R. ENGLEDUE,
GEO. MACNAIR,
D. CHADWICK,
Liquidators.

ASHURST MORRIS & Co.,
6, Old Jewry, London E. C.,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the KARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED), the undersigned will be glad to receive Orders for Sawginned Dharwar and Compta Cotton to be selected in the Dharwar District by a thoroughly competent European Agent, and orders for Messrs. WARWICK & Co., of Hingunghaut, and for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere (Surat), Kamgaum and Oomrowtee will receive immediate and careful attention.

THOMAS D. KER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March 1867, at 12 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts, and transact all other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
ALEX. G. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

27 Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has established a BULLOCK TRAIN from Khundwa to Mhow and Indore for the last four months to receive and deliver Goods to and fro.

Information regarding this will be had at the Office of Messrs. BALKRISHNA SITARAM & Co., Ramwady Kalbadevie Road, and at the Shop of Jaitmul Panalall near Moombadevie, opposite the Police Chowkey.

NUNDLALL DOONGAJEE,
Agent to Roopchund Peerchund.

Bombay, 26th February 1867.

LICENSE TAX.—Those persons who are liable to pay the LICENSE TAX, but have not yet taken out LICENSES, are reminded that they will soon incur the risk of prosecution in the Police Courts.

One half the fine inflicted on a defaulter will be paid by the Commissioner to the person on whose information the conviction was obtained.

By order,
H. B. VICCAJI,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner.

Assistant Municipal Commissioner's Office, 26th February 1867.

લાઈશનશ ટાકશ.

જે શખશો લાઇશનશ ટાકશ ભરવાને ચોગાગ્મછે પણ તે લોકોગ્મે હજી શુધી લાઇશનશ ક્રગ્શવેગ્માં નથી તેગ્માં લોકો ને શુચનાં કરવામાં આવેગ્મ કે તેવો ઉપર પોલીશ કોરટમાં જલદીથી ફરોગ્માદી કરવામાં આગ્મશે.

જે શખશની ખ્મર ઉપરથી તકશીર શાબેત થઇ દંડ થગ્શે તે શખશને તે દંડની ખ્મરથી રકમ કમીશનર આપશે.

કમીશનરનાં હોકમથી,
હોરમજી બાપુજી વીકાજી,
આશીશ્ટેંટ મીજીનીશીપાલ કમીશનર.

આશીશ્ટેંટ મીજીનીશીપાલ કમીશનરની હાકીશ,
તા૦ ૨૬ મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૮૬૭.

लायसेन्स ग्याक्स.

ज्या लोकांस लायसेन्स घेणे जरूर असुन अध्याप त्याणीं आपले लायसन्स काढले नाहींत त्यास सुचविले जाते कीं त्यांजवर कायद्या प्रमाणें पोलिस कोर्टात फिर्यादि करण्याचा प्रसंग येईल.

गुन्हेगारास झालेल्या दंडा पैकीं निम्मे रकम ज्या मनुश्याचे खबरे वरून गुन्हा साबित झाला असेल त्याजला कमिशनर साहेब यांजकडुन मिळण्यांत येईल.

हुकमावरून,
येच. बि. विकाजी,
असिस्टंट कमिशनर.

असिस्टंट कमिशनरची
कचेरी, ता० २६ फेबुआरी, सन १८६७.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	11	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ch.	10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	"	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	"	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	"	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	"	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	"	6 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	"	2 3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plain or very light Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lisle Thread Gloves	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S " " "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S " "	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongon	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4 0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4 0
THE ROMAN Silk for Pin or Ring	4	5 0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5 0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4 0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	1 12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	7	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz.	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cheapside Hats	6	7
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	12
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbanes	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' New mattan Felt Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	39	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Coal Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to	20 0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16 to	30 0
GREAT Silk Handkerchiefs	each	5 0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders		16 0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd	2	8
Huckaback Towelling	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Tab' Covers	14 to	20 0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces	each	2 12
Guryot's French Cantab	"	2 12
Sponges and Bags		1 4
Hat Bands		1 4
Slippers, various kinds		2 0
Morning Dressing Gowns	each	30 0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House. Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, viz. Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Arden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

STOLEN, the following SHARES of the BANK OF MADRAS:—
Nos. 1447, 1437, 1232, three Certificates of Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 4454 to 4456, one Certificate for 3 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

Communications to be addressed to "A. B.," care of this Office.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ભારજ ધી યરડ જુત એડન ઊલ ઇયપોનીજ એનડ વીવીંગ કુયની (લીમીટેડ).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 1st Proximo, at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Street, for the purposes following, viz:—

1. To appoint Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of the present Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, who have tendered their resignation of such Office.

2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee and Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, resigned, and Mr. Allacinbhoy Hubibbhoy, disqualified.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, February, 1867.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.

At the Corner of the Esplanade, opposite Church Gate Street, Fort.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH 1867.

Remember the following Artists are with this Establishment:—

MADAME LEON,
MADAME AIREY,
MADAME STEVENS,
PROFESSOR STEVENS,
MASTER W. O'DALE STEVENS,
MASTER CHARLES STEVENS,
YOUNG HERBERT,
PAUL FISHER,
MONS. BOURDETTE,
AND
WALTER AIREY,
THE CELEBRATED CLOWN AND JESTER.

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	" 2
Third Class, standing	" 1

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

THE CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
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THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull; no business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Term.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11 19/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0d.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	2 days' sight ...	99 8/16.
Do.	10 days' sight ...	98½.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	219 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	217.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ...	...	...	...	...Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	... ,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	...	...	...	... ,, 2 5
Cardecu	...	...	...	... ,, 2 5
Mexican Dollars ...	...	...	...	... ,, 2 9
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Five-Franc Pieces ...	...	...	...	... ,, 2 8
Bar Silver	...	...	...	... ,, 108 8-0
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	... ,, 16 10
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	...	...	...	... ,, 15 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned ...	265 to 275
Dholleras ...	225 to 235
Broachgurgur ...	290 to 290
Surat ...	225 to 225
Broach ...	
Oomrawuttee ...	
Akote ...	180 to 190
Khandesh ...	
Barsee ...	
Comptah ...	260 to 270
Vingoria ...	235 to 240
Veravalla ...	165 to 175
	NEW.
Oomrawuttee ...	265 to 270
Akote ...	
Khandesh ...	230 to 235
Barsee ...	
Dholleras ...	235 to 275
Bhawangur ...	
Hingunghaut ...	285 to 290
Broach ...	270 to 275
Veravul ...	250 to 255

Ready Sales.....1,200 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,400 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Kearney, Assistant Surgeon J, Medical Establishment, on leave, from Dhoolia.
Bray, Major G. W., 96th Foot, on leave, from England.
Curtis, Ensign, 45th Foot, to join, from England.
Davison, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Burton, Lieutenant Colonel C. J., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Fagan, Lieutenant J. L., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Thorp, Major, Cantonment Magistrate, on leave, from Poona.
Mander, Lieutenant A. T., Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Mander, Lieutenant, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from England.
Ducat, Lieutenant C. H. P., 109th Foot, to join, from England.
Rowlins, Captain, 95th Foot, to rejoin, from England.
Boyd, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Gardiner, Lieutenant H., 8th N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Sealy, Lieutenant C. W. H., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Holland, Captain E. B., Royal Engineers, from England.
Lumsden, Lieutenant Colonel P. S., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel F., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bray, Major, 96th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Curtis, Ensign, 45th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Hobson, Captain J., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Poona.
Hogg, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Paris, Captain W. A., 3rd European Regiment, to join, to Poona.
Hawkins, Lieutenant Colonel A. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 27th February 1867.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for February 1867, will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturday, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no monies will be received after that hour,) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Friday and Saturday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th, officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Wednesday, the 6th, H.M.'s 25th Regiment N. I.

On Saturday, the 9th, H.M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or (Marine Battalion.)

On Monday, the ... Regiment H. M.'s 13th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the ... Carriage Department.

On Friday, the 15th, ... Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 18th, ... Department.

On Friday, the 22nd, ... Catholic Orphanage.

On Saturday, the 23rd, ... Schools.

No monies or bills will be ... that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash-transactions take place on the last working days of the month, when the cash-balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 27th February.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Surgeon John Bean. 17th February 1867.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the date specified subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Assistant Surgeon Henry Wakefield. From 14th February 1867.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dated specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain and Brevet Major Edmund Willoughby Lyons, Captain George Booth Tyrwhitt, Captain Jervis Harpur, Captain Edmund L'Estrange, Captain William Hyde Blosers, Captain Lewis Matthew Davies, and Captain David Hutcheon, 17th February 1867.

The services of Lieutenant W. W. H. Scott, of the General List, Infantry, 1st squadron subaltern of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Lieutenant W. W. H. Scott, of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for employment on His Excellency's Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Gerald Hume Kennedy, 20th February 1867.

The following promotions are made:—

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps) John Augustus Wood, V. C., to have the position of Major; and Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) Thomas Kettlewell to have the position of Captain from the 6th December 1866, vice Younghusband, promoted to Major General.

ORDERS, &c. CONFIRMED.

The order dated 21st January 1867, by the Officer Commanding at Nusseerabad, directing Lieutenant Colonel Anderson to assume Command of the Brigade as a temporary measure, vice Pelly, promoted to Major General, is confirmed.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Major W. Y. H. Shortt, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Poona, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate:—

Colonel R. J. Shaw, Staff Corps, Examiner Commissariat and Clothing Accounts, for twenty months.

Ensign E. Nue, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, for eighteen months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Major A. Y. Sinclair ...	3	months.
,, H. F. Bolton ...	6	,,
Captain P. Hodgson ...	6	,,
Lieut. R. G. Mayne ...	3	,,
,, G. Grant ...	6	,,
,, C. F. James ...	6	,,
,, O. V. Tanner ...	3	,,
,, E. Kerrich ...	6	,,
Surgeon Major R. Nicholson ...	3	,,
,, J. G. Fraser ...	6	,,
Assistant Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell ...	6	,,
,, P. W. Cockell ...	1	month.

Lieutenant H. M. Pratt, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major G. W. Macauley, Staff Corps, Commandant 1st Regiment Sind Horse, for twenty months.

Lieutenant W. T. Squire, attached to the 23rd Regiment N. I., for eighteen months, via the Cape.

Lieutenant F. Trueman, Staff Corps, Quartermaster of the 11th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.

RETIREMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the dates specified, viz:—

Deputy Inspector General P. W. Hockin, from the 1st October 1866.

Surgeon Major J. Peet, from the 14th January 1867.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

For.				
Sa Ottawa (s) ...	...Easley	...Suez, Feb. 13		
Governor Higginson (s) ...	Saunders	...Kurrachee, Feb. 24		
Constance ...	...Reagren	...Stockholm, Sept. 2.		
Ga ...	...Freeman	...Calcutta, Jan. 2		
Amy Warwick ...	...Bruce	...Singapore, Jan. 2		
Kiu-Kiang ...	...Davidson	...Hongkong, Dec. 31		
Omer Pasha ...	...Kroekstedt	...Mauritius, Feb. 2.		
Avenhoy ...	...Heland	...Calcutta, Jan. 24.		
Annanthoo Rohinan ...	...Nazeta	...Cochin, Jan. 21.		

For.	DEPARTURES.	
27 Kurrachee (s) ...	...Cottier	...Kurrachee.
Thunderbolt ...	...Hore	...Liverpool.

The P and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, A. Parish, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR MARCH,

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.

Ball Programmes of the newest designs.

Bills of Lading.

Bills of Exchange.

Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.

Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.

Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.

Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.

Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.

Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

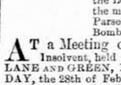
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDUH, JEDDAH & SUEZ.



THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch their Steam Ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE" as above on the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7 Apollo Street, 1st March 1867.

CLERK WANTED (Parsee, Hindoo, or Portuguese) who writes a good hand and has a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter to "L. G.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, stating experience and Salary expected.

NOTICE.—We have this day REMOVED our OFFICE to MEADOW STREET, No. 12, opposite Messrs. J. & W. Watson & Co.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1867. L. KUBN & Co.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the above Company has been REMOVED from No. 25 Meadow Street, to No. 8 Church Lane.

ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

S. S. "ARABIAN," FROM LIVERPOOL 26TH JANUARY 1867.—The Cargo of this Vessel is now being landed ex S. S. "OTTAWA," and Consignees are quested to take delivery without delay.

The BEHERA, which left Liverpool on the 21st January, was compelled to put into Plymouth to repair machinery; her Cargo is expected by the next Steamer from Suez.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)—A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent for the half year, being equal to 8 per cent per annum, 27Rs. 5 per Share, will be payable on or after SATURDAY the 2nd March to Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 20th February.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ramparts Row West, on THURSDAY the 7th March at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1866, and to appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer book will be closed from 1st to 7th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th February 1867.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the hearing of the Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Corporation, subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, directed to take place before the Honourable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, one of the Judges of the said High Court, on THURSDAY the 28th day of February 1867, is adjourned by order of the said Court to THURSDAY the 14th day of March next.

—Dated this 28th day of February 1867.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney to Davidass Mooriidhur and others.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Parsee inhabitant, who lately traded in Bombay in his own name.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the above Insolvent, held at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE AND GREEN, No. 5 Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 28th of February 1867, at one o'clock P.M., in pursuance of Advertisements as the Law requires, the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—

1. That Mr. William Sim do take the Chair.

2. That the Estate of the said Dorabjee Pestonjee, who traded in his own name, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the Court for the purpose under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

3. That Messrs. John Morton Drennan, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and Michael R. de Quadros be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of the Estate of the said Dorabjee Pestonjee, under the said Act, and that the remuneration to the Trustees be fixed at 2½ per cent upon the Assets realized, and that no Security be required from the said Trustees.—Dated this 28th day of February 1867.

WM. SIM, Chairman.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of GOVIND HURRY WABKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the different names and styles of GOVIND HURRY, HURREY GOVIND, and ROWJEE KHUTMAY; and also in partnership with Somchund Vussonjee under the name and firm of TOKOJEE WABKER.

IN pursuance of Advertisements which appeared in the *Times of Indlia*, the *Bombay Gazette*, *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar* of the 19th February 1867, a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said GOVIND HURRY WABKER, trading as aforesaid, was held on WEDNESDAY the 27th February 1867, at 12 o'clock in the noon, at the Office of MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—

First.—That Mr. J. D. Robinson do take the Chair.

Second.—That the Estate of Govind Hurry Wabker ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose.

Third.—That Messrs. Henry Gamble, J. P. Cornforth, and Rustomjee Doesabhoy be appointed Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and the remuneration be 2½ per cent on the Assets realized, and that no security be taken from such Trustees.—Dated this 27th Feb. 1867.

J. D. ROBINSON, Chairman.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Belasis Road, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To confirm the Resolution passed at the General Meeting held on the 31st day of January last "that this Company be wound up voluntarily."

2nd. To appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

3rd. To pass an Extraordinary Resolution vesting the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed with the fullest powers to compromise authorized to be given by Section 174 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

Bombay, 21st Feb. 1867. W. LAMB, Manager.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDINGS, GROUND, MACHINERY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF THE VICTORIA PATENT BRICK COMPANY (LIMITED), AT KEEROLE IN SALSETTE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Victoria Patent Brick Company (Limited), to submit to Auction at the Auction Rooms, in the Fort,

The Mill House and other Out-houses with the ground, held under Lease in perpetuity, Machinery, and Miscellaneous Articles. Will be published in Lots.

Catalogues of full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, carrying on business in his own Name, and in partnership with Veljee Munjee & Co., Luckmidass Hunsraj, Ramjee Jaithi, Jumnadass Khoosaldass, Nagindass Jumnadass and Pudumsey Veerjee under the NameStyle, and Firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS & COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS, having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate and Effects should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act that the MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said LUCKMIDASS GIRDHURDASS be held at my Office, in Apollo Street, No. 7, opposite to the Secretariate Office, on FRIDAY the 8th day of March 1867, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the abovenamed insolvent ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees under the provisions of the said Act, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, fix the amount or rate for Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be required by such Trustees.—Dated this 28th of February 1867.

JOHN CLEVELAND, Solicitor for Luckmidass Girdhurdass.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a very large and airy HOUSE in Hornby Row, No. 9. Apply to 7 Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, by order of Government, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 1st day of March at 4 P.M., on the premises, one Cattle Shed, 61 by 37-6, with Masonry Walls, Double Tiled Roof, Plank Shuttered Windows, at Government House, Parell, Government Building, as it stands, and to be pulled down and cleared away within 15 days from the day of sale. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor at the Presidency.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th Feb. 1867.

रेलवे ईस्टेसनावर ज्याहीर खबर.

मुबई ग्याजिट छपाषखान्याचा मालक याने ग्रेट ईडीयन पेनंसुला रेलवे आणि मुबई, बरोडा, आणि सेनर्टरल इंडीया रेलवे कंपनी पासुन दुस्या कितीएक हका मधुन हा एक कवुल मेळविले आहे. तो आसाकी दोनी रेलवे कंपनीच्या सर्व इस्टेसनावर ज्याहीराती प्रगट करण्याचा. याजवरुन जे ज्याहीर खबरी अथवा छेकारड स्टेसनावर लावण्यास इछीत असतील तेवेप्यासाठी तयार अहित. ज्याहीराती इंग्रेजीत कींवा दुसरे भासेत असल्यास लावण्यातयेतील.

रेलवेवर ज्याहीराती प्रसीद्ध करण्यात जो फायदाहोइल तो युनाईटेड कींगडमचा दरयेक इष्टेसनावर लहानकीवामोठी यावरती दरयक ठीकाणी ज्याहीर खबरीच्या मोठा उपयोग ई गलेड्या लोकांस आहाआहे.

बीग्याच्या कंपन्या, तारवाच्या खात्याच्या कंपन्या, पोचखर्च राखणारे, व्यापारी व दुसरे जे आपला धंदावाढ दूस्यास समजण्या करीता मागतात त्या सगळ्या रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबरी ठेवण्यास हक मीळेल.

हींदुस्थाना मधे ज्यापमाणे ज्याहिर खबरी लावण्याचा हक्क कां कीमतवान पडणारनाही याज वीषयी कारण नजरेस यतनाही. पछीमहींदूस्थान च्या दोनमोठ्याछालाइनीवरती गावटी उतारू यांचे यणेजाणे फार मोटे वाडले आहे. गावटी उतारू धदेवाले व दुसरे याच्या जाहिराती पाहातात त्या सगळ्या रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबरी ठेवण्यास हक मीळेल.

सर्वाहुन सेवटच्यापत्रावरुन पाहण्यात येतेकी मुंबई, बडोदा, आणि सेनर्टल इडीया रेलवेचे ता० १७ वी नवेबर आखेर आठवडात २९,०८७ उतारूचावेजनावजाला आणि ता० २९ सावी नवेबरच्या आठवडयत ग्रेट इडीयन पेननसुला रेलवे कपनीत ५७,०५६ उतारूचा येजजाव झाला.

ज्याहीर खबरी प्रसीद्ध करणारचि खुसीप्रमाणे फ्रेकार्ड मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात छापीली जातील.

ज्याहीर खबरी छापणारानें दोनी लायनीवरच्या ज्याच्या इस्टेसनावर फ्रेकार्ड लावण्यास मागतील तेथे लावली जातील आणी त्याचा खुसी प्रमाणे जाहीरात छापली जाइल. ज्याहीर खबर छापणा रास हानवामार्ग काढला आहे त्यास त्याही खुसी ने वापरावा यासतव भाव फारच कमी ठेवला अहे.

ज्याहीर खबरीचा दर मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्याचा म्यानेजरला भेटव्याने कळुन येईल.

मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात ता० २ ज्यानवारी सन १८६७.

CALENDAR.—MARCH 1867.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 40	6 10	7 33	
Sat.	2	Day breaks at 5-43 A.M.	6 20	6 5	8 6	8 33	
Sun.	3	Quinquagesima.—Shrove Sunday.	6 19	6 5	9 3	9 23	
Mon.	4	Mercury sets at 7-15 P.M.	6 19	6 5	9 48	10 9	
Tues.	5	Shrove Tuesday.	6 18	6 6	10 30	10 49	
Wed.	6	Ash-Wednesday; New Moon—Sun in Eclipse invis at Bombay.					
Thurs	7	Moon passes 2° 37' S of Mercury at 11-2 P.M.	6 17	6 6	11 7	11 25	
			6 16	6 6	11 43	—	

5th February 1867, Time 8h. 2m. P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1867.

THOSE who have read the series of articles recently published in the columns of our weekly contemporary on the question of the "Failure of Anglican Missions," together with our remarks thereon, will no doubt have perused with interest two long and able letters on the subject, addressed to us by the Rev. C. Walford, who agrees with the opinions of the *Reviewer*, and offers a reply to our criticisms. We cannot refrain from adverting briefly to the position taken up by Mr. Walford, though we are fully sensible that religious matters cannot be adequately discussed by a daily journal such as ours.

Before proceeding further, we wish to protest against the sentences between inverted commas at the end of paragraph (*b*) of Mr. Walford's former letter; the first sentence only is ours; probably the error is a clerical one.

It will be found advisable to restate in a few words the argument, as far as it has gone, to facilitate its continuance with regularity. The *Reviewer* began by saying that Anglican Missions were a failure, that this was because of the repelling coldness of Protestant forms, and the apparent lifelessness of the religion taught; that the remedy lay in enhancing the attractiveness of the creed and its observances, so that they might be appreciated by the imaginative mind of the intended convert; that the Roman Catholic form was more florid in its tone than the Protestant one, and had accordingly met with more success; that it therefore behoved the missionaries of the Church of England to render their teachings, if not exactly Roman, at least as much so as possible; they were to be all things to all men, and to turn Christianity, as we before phrased it, into a religion of the tropics. This was to be accomplished by dwelling on the emotional portions of the faith, by intensifying its imaginativeness till it rivalled Hindooism, and by using every means of proselytism afforded by skill and power.

To this we replied that the fact of failure was admitted, that the cause was twofold, for that the inducement to conversion was belief in either the greater efficacy or the truth of the new religion, while, as long as the old one was believed, the new one did not appear to offer any peculiar advantages; and as soon as the light of modern science brought disbelief, that disbelief extended to the new creed as taught by the missionaries: that education was a two-edged sword which not only cut through Hindooism, but pierced the joints of the armour of the creed inculcated by those who wish to establish the imaginative form of Christianity: our deduction from these considerations was, that as the great majority of those they profess and call themselves Christians will not give credence to a large proportion of the occurrences impressed upon them by their fathers, it is useless to try to convert the Hindoo, educated in the modern way, to a belief which that education is consigning rapidly to the past; and therefore we expressed our hope that the lessons of the missionaries would be brought up to the level of the present time, and our belief that they would be useless till they were.

Mr. Walford takes us back at once to the aspect of missionary labours as they no doubt appear to the missionaries themselves; an aspect which, as we need hardly say, is materially different from that presented to ourselves and the main body of Europeans in India. Mr. Walford's view of what a missionary should teach and a Hindoo believe is clearly shown in two or three passages of his letters which, for the sake of convenience, we quote together. "They (the missionaries) must satisfy their questioners that the Scriptures to which they appeal do *not*, as I am convinced they do not, involve any real antagonism between faith and reason; whilst they point to evidences, historical, moral, and spiritual, which more than satisfy any reasonable demand for proof of their inspiration." The writer of this appears to ignore entirely the fact that the most learned men of Christian countries differ from him *in toto* regarding the antagonism between faith and reason, as also concerning the proofs of inspiration. Again: "The missionary must begin, where his Bible begins, with telling of a miraculous creation. He will recite in all that grand simplicity of language, which of itself proves it to be no mere human composition, the record of the Mosaic cosmagony." It seems to us that if a man is willing to accept "grand simplicity of language" as a proof of divine inspiration, he may easily bring himself to believe anything. To continue: "He will unfold the mystery of a miraculous incarnation, from which, as a fact in history, the educated enquirer knows well that civilized nations count their years." This chronological arrangement is, we suppose, intended as another proof. Once more: "What does not commend itself to us in the Peutateuch is sufficiently established by the ample testimony which Christ Himself bears to Moses and the Prophets." From which we conclude that we are to accept the statement of Balaam's ass speaking &c. Now these quotations will show to our readers that Mr. Walford's view of what the Hindoos must be taught to believe (a view which we imagine to be identical with the general missionary view) is not the same as is now accepted by three-fourths of the educated Europeans either in or out of India, and we firmly believe that, as long as this wide difference exists, proselytism will make no progress worth speaking of. It is, no doubt, very difficult to put oneself in the place of another person, but, if it can be done fairly, the result is usually a great accession of light; now let us suppose that a few respectable Brahmins, not remarkable so much for their learning as for their earnestness, endeavoured to convert us to Hindooism *pur et simple*, to a belief in the wondrous tales of Vishnu, Siva, Kali, &c. Let us suppose that the best educated portion of their countrymen, their princes, their aristocracy, and their merchants, while nominally remaining Hindoos, yet virtually divested their belief of the more miraculous portions of it set forth in their holy books. Let us suppose that the proselytising Brahmins come and teach us that our religion is incredible and absurd, that a man could not be raised from the dead, that the sun could not possibly go back in the dial, that in fact science requires us to give up our belief in these things; let us suppose that, having been successful so far, they then undertake to supply the place of the creed they have destroyed, and for that purpose require us to yield unreasoning faith in the supernatural deeds of Hanuman, Ganesh, and all the hosts of the Hindoo heaven. Should we not at once turn round and remonstrate that our teachers had already condemned these things in our old religion and now asked us to believe them in theirs? Should we not point to their fellow countrymen and say, why, your own nation has given up believing such tales, how can you expect to enforce them on us? It is very probable that Mr. Walford, as the representative of his class, may think that we are taking an unworthy view of the divinity and beauty of Christianity in instituting the above comparison, but it is useless to haggle about reverence and irreverence, good and bad; what we want is the truth, and to obtain that we must not cover up our sentiments with saintly wrappings of phrases. Is it not the case that Christianity must appear to the Hindoo much in the light in which Hindooism appears to us? Is it not the case that the native has to overcome all the associations of early life and teaching? Can he when tolerably educated fail to perceive that the Missionaries stand alone or nearly so in their opinions even among their fellow countrymen? The fact is that the majority of proselytisers are so penetrated with a sense of the overwhelming superiority of their own creed that they cannot understand others not perceiving it, and are absolutely unable to comprehend that one of another faith may be as ardent a believer in his own way as they are in theirs. Non-conversion, therefore, is frequently attributed by them to the direct action of the devil, to the hardness of men's hearts. Now this frame of mind is only effective in proselytising when accompanied by temporal power and the strong hand of persecution; it fails signally in conversion by argument and persuasion. Mr. Walford alludes to the hindrance caued to Missions by Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch, but appears quite unable to see that this is exactly the sort of thing that we meant when we referred to the fact of Missionaries trying to teach as worthy of all acceptation what their own countrymen are, to say the least, doubtful of. No doubt, Bishop Colenso has damaged Missions; so did Galileo and Copernicus in their day. But is it credibele to the teachings of the Missionaries, that the spread of thought and enquiry should prove so damaging? This aspect of the question does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Walford, who, probably, like most men, when seeking for truth, thinks it quite useless to extend his search beyond his own grounds. The idea, for instance, that it is just possible that Bishop Colenso may be partly right, and the missionaries partly wrong, lies evidently far out of Mr. Walford's domain.

In the sixth article on Missions which appeared in the *Bombay Saturday Review* after we last wrote on the subject, occurs the following passage:—"Everything has failed, and will fail "—until we adopt God's method, not our own, "and faithfully and fearlessly preach Christianity to the people by the spectacle of *an organized and living Church*, centring itself in some "Corinth or Rome of this Eastern world, at "Lucknow, Agra, or Jubbulpore, or Poona, or "why not Bombay itself; complete in itself and "sending forth its several dependent branches "to every part of India. It must be a church "*native* in its purpose and essence though ruled "and guided by foreign oversight; native in all "the detail and circumstantials of the Christian "life." The meaning of this we take to be that a new church, adapted to the tropics, emotional and hierarchical in the highest degree, should branch off and take root as the Church of Hindostan. We cannot but admire the boldness of the conception, though we demur to it in practicability and also doubt the advantage to be gained thereby. The idea we imagine is, that as Europe is now not sufficiently earnest, and indeed not sufficiently Christian, to satisfy the aspirations of the Proselytisers, the belief of a hundred years ago should be revived and installed in ecclesiastical majesty in India, where modern science is slow to penetrate, and should, moreover, be sedulously excluded by the most stringent measures. If this is not what the *Reviewer* means, we are sorry to have misunderstood him, but the project forms such an admirable completion to the argument that we cannot but think we are correct. Thus the Laity of Europe refuse any longer to endorse what the missionaries teach; the latter therefore may naturally enough wish to separate and form an establishment where they can, without fear of contradiction or slight, preach what they believe to be true.

The conclusion we arrive at from all these considerations is, that the people of India will not believe what they are thus taught; the missionaries differ and say they will in time. We shall by and bye see who is correct. At present facts are in our favour, but we are not prepared to take up a position of infallibility and assert that we are right. We only wish the missionaries to admit that it is at least possible that they are wrong.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

THE Right Hon'ble Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, the Governor elect of Bombay, arrived here last night at half-past 12 o'clock, on board of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Punjaub*, Captain Day. The right honourable gentleman is accompanied by Captain and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Captain and Mrs. Filgate; Captain Graham and Miss Bayles.

The Right Hon'ble Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald will land at the Apollo Bunder this morning.

REPORTED DEATH OF Dr. LIVINGSTONE, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

WE are extremly sorry to state that a report has reached Bombay from Aden by the mail steamer, that news has been received from Zanzibar of the death of Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer. It is said that he was murdered by the natives, but no particulars were known. Home letters which were forwarded to him have been returned to Aden, so that there is but too good reason to fear that the report may be correct.

The following letter, which we cut from a home paper, seems to show, however, that the report must not be accepted too readily as correct:—

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—Perhaps the following extract from a letter I have just received from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar may interest those who feel anxious about Dr. Livingstone. It is dated December 1 He says:—

No news of Livingstone since the sepoys returned, unless a report that he had interfered with an Arab slave caravan can be taken as such. The letters which must have accompanied the sepoys have not been delivered as yet, so that this mail leaves without any definite news regarding his expedition.

Some rumours have crept into the papers of late speaking of misfortunes having come to Dr. Livingstone. As one who, with others in East Africa, has been killed over and over again, I would urge the Doctor's friends and well wishers to disbelieve all side-wind tales. The interested and fertile; imagination of an Arab, or the lying capacity of a Portuguese half-caste under tropical influence, would make the fortune of a sensation novelist. On one occasion I have had to listen to minute details of the Doctor's death whilst waiting for him on the Shire. We received the saddest accounts

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD sat in chambers yesterday morning, for the purpose of appointing liquidators of the Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) which is being wound up by the Court. Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, suggested the names of Mr. Rowland Hamilton, Mr. F. A. Spencer, and Mr. Ruggonath Narayen. Mr. Kelly, who appeared on behalf of the trustees of Govind Girdhur aad a number of others, holding shares to the number of about 3,000 in all, objected to the appointment of Mr. Hamilton on the ground that he was already a trustee of the estate of the late Chairman of the Company, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee. His Lordship considered that that was a good ground of objection. Mr. Rimington, on behalf of the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Hindustan (petitioning creditors jointly with the United Victoria and Colaba Company), offered no objection to the appointment of the gentlemen who had been named by Mr. Pigot. Mr. Kelly suggested the appointment of Mr. P. E. Bendir in place of Mr. Hamilton. His Lordship asked the parties if they did not consider Mr. H. Gamble—who was in a perfectly independent position—would be a very proper person to appoint. A Parsee shareholder, who was present, objected to the appointment of Mr. Ruggonath Narayen, who, he said, was connected with one of the directors. None of the other parties had any objection to Mr. Ruggonath; and Mr. Rimington specially urged on behalf of his clients that the appointment would be a proper one,—Mr. Ruggonath having been acting hitherto and given great satisfaction. There being no objection to Mr. Gamble, his Lordship decided to appoint him instead of Mr. Rowland Hamilton—

from any personal objection to the ...an, but on account of the circ... by Mr. Kelly. His Lordship ...ble, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. ...to be liquidators, directed ...d find security to the ...and that the books of the ...ould be kept open for the inspec... contributories.

THE SIR BARTLE FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions:—

Hon'ble H. H. Ellis	Rs. 250
F. S. Chapman, Esq.	200
W. Wedderburn, Esq.	100
Venayekrao Waamdeojee, Esq.	200
G. Jal, Esq.	100
Thomas Ormiston, Esq.	100
G. S. Lynch, Esq.	50
C. R. D'Quadros, Esq.	20
Donaldey Dossabhoy Moonshee, Esq.	25
Arthur Langdale, Esq.	20
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, Esq.	20
Amount previously acknowledged	8,100
Total Rs...	9,215

JAMES TAYLOR, NARAYEN VASUDEWJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.
Town Hall, Bombay, 14th March 1867.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—28TH FEB.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

THEFT.—Bussa Somah was charged with stealing yesterday one cloth jacket belonging to Ragoo Balloo; and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes with a rattan.

MISCHIEF.—Luxman Parsaram was brought up from remand on Tuesday, charged with committing mischief by killing or poisoning a cow of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Mr. Charles Hallums, cowkeeper, Sion.

The prosecutor was recalled and produced a report of the Chemical Analyser to Government, in which that gentleman declared that there was no trace of poison either in contents of the stomach of the cow alleged to have been poisoned, or in the earth containing the matter vomited by her. The prosecutor was unable, therefore, to proceed further; and the prisoner was discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CASTLE FLAG STAFF AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Numbers of the ships are arriving ships used to be hoisted at the Castle Flag Staff. It is now discontinued; do you know why?

Q. R.

28th February.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 4th FEBRUARY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Eastley, arrived in harbour yesterday morning about 3 o'clock with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 13th instant at 5 P.M., and Aden on the 20th at 6-8 P.M. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mrs. Perrott,
Lieut. H. Gardiner,
Mrs. Creagh,
Mr. and Mrs. Minion,
Mr. Fitzgerald,
„ C. Brown,
„ Rogers,
Major Berry,
Mrs. P. Sinas and infant,
Mr. G. M. Woodrow,
„ D. G Roby,
„ M. Sheldon,
„ R. Hollis

Mr. T. Bell,
„ W. Irvine,
„ E. W. Preston,
„ G. W. Sealy,
„ G. Bannerman,
„ E. Brookes,
„ F. F. Cooper,
„ A. Bregg,
„ F. Gannaway,
„ A. Jay,
„ J. Ward,
„ W. Ravenhill,
„ H. Laney.

From Marseilles.

Mrs. Brooke,
Miss Prosgrave,
Capt. & Mrs. Boyd,
Lieut. Ducat,
Capt. & Mrs. Holland,
Mrs. Adams,
„ Barstall,
Major Bray,
Capt. & Mrs. Rawlins,
Mrs. H. Boswell,
Lieut. Manders,

Mr. J. Steele,
Lieut. and Mrs. Fagan,
Mr. and Mrs. Murray,
Lieut. A. Manders,
Dr. T. Carmichael,
Ensign Curtis,
Dr. and Mrs. Cardoza,
Mr. Weinger,
„ Altorff,
„ Geron,
„ G. W. Anderson.

From Suez.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lumsden,

Mr. J. Walsh,
„ H. Doogan.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, February 4.)

THE British Government has demanded the restitution of M. Lamirande from the French [illegible] is said.

[illegible] announced that the Queen in person will hold [illegible] Princess of Wales first Court of the season.

The [illegible] year. [illegible] will hold the drawing-rooms [illegible]

It is stated that the Prince [illegible] a portion of every [illegible] of Wales will in future spend [illegible] German Confederation in Ireland.

The North [illegible] formally constituted. Its war-flag has been [illegible] of the Prussian and Hanseatic colours, with the Prussian eagle in the centre.

It has been denied that Prussia has demanded explanations from Austria relative to [illegible] military movements in Galicia.

The Rev. Dr. Milman has been consecrated Bishop of Calcutta.

The misunderstanding between Italy and Turkey is said to have been amicably arranged.

The Provincial Estates assembled in St. Petersburg have been closed by an imperial decree.

The bill which had been passed by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies for granting remuneration to the members of the North German Parliament has been rejected by the Upper House.

The Italian Government has abolished criminal process for political offences committed in the Italian kingdom.

The French Chambers will open on the 14th of February.

The American legation at Rome has been abolished.

The Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Rutland have been made Knights of the Order of the Garter.

Mr. Stuart Mill has delivered his inaugural address as Rector of the University of St. Andrew.

Mr. Gladstone has been honoured with a banquet by the Parisian Society of Political Economy.

At a public meeting at Rochdale Mr. Bright has been presented with an address of sympathy, and reviewed his political career.

A dinner has been given to Lord Monck, Governor General of Canada, by the mayor and inhabitants of Portsmouth.

Mr. John Vance has been elected member for the borough of Armagh.

The jury considering the catastrophe in the Regent's park has found that the accident arose from overcrowding the ice whilst it was in a dangerous state, caused by a partial thaw.

The verdict on the Oaks Colliery explosion declares that the deaths were caused by an explosion of gas, but that there is no evidence to show when or how it was ignited.

The four lions have been placed on the base of the Nelson monument, in Trafalgar square.

The Government of Italy is about to separate the Church absolutely from the State.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Major General T. B. Chalon, Retired List. Madras Army—Major William Barnet, Retired List Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Colonel Stepney, C.B.—The Countess of Devon—The Dowager Countess of Jersey—The Countess of Mayo—Sir John V. Shelley, Bart.—Lady Castlemaine—Commander G. C. Johnson—Major J. G. Richardson—The Earl of Camperdown—Lord Gray—Major-General Charles W. Ridley, C. B.—Mr. Walter Long.

(From the Overland Mail, February 4.)

INDIA, during the past week, has met with some attention from those lesser Parliaments which are from time to time convened in the interests of Science and of Commerce. At a meeting of the Geographical Society the question of the future capital of India has been discussed—the occasion being the reading of a paper by Mr. George Campbell, recommendatory of Nassick as the site of the new metropolis. As we did not ourselves hear the paper read, we can express no opinion regarding its merits. It is remarkable, however, that whilst the *Times* says that it was interesting chiefly for the discussion it excited, the *Examiner* says that "it was at once the most truthful, spirited, and graphic view of the geography of India it has yet seen." We are rather inclined to accept the latter view of the case, strengthened as it is by all we know of the distinguished ability of the writer. It has been pointed out, however, in another journal, that some years ago Mr. Campbell, in a work called "India as it may be," contended, with much ingenuity, that Mussoorie is the most fitting place for the capital of India. We are all at liberty to change our minds, and people sometimes grow wiser as they grow older. Whether, in the present instance, Mr. Campbell has manifested this increased wisdom, we do not pretend to decide. It may be doubted, if the statement made by Mr. Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, to the effect that there is scarcely any water at Nassick, is to be relied upon. Among the other speakers were Sir Robert Montgomery, who favoured Calcutta — Sir Charles Trevelyan, who recommended "some central point nearly equidistant from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay"—Sir Erskine Perry, who also recommended some more central point—and Sir Henry Rawlinson, whose verdict was given in favour of Poona. But it was felt generally that the question was hardly one for discussion at a meeting of the Geographical Society. It was not a scientific, but a political question, and therefore was not well adapted to the atmosphere of Burlington House.

We also record the proceedings of a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on the 28th ult., at which Indian affairs furnished the principal topic of discussion. It was by means a principal topic of discussion. It was by means of so exciting a character as that held a year ago, when there was a great Indian field-day, in which many not being members of the Chamber took a distinguished part. But it was eminently satisfactory in so far as that there was very little if any ventilation of complaints and reproaches levelled against the Government of India, at home or abroad. It seems now to be admitted by the Chamber of Commerce that an Indian Minister may honestly desire to promote the interests of British commerce and the prosperity of India at the same time, and that much really has been done by Government to advance the progress of great reproductive public works in India tending to the accomplishment of both objects.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, Feb. 4.)

THE Emperor of the French does not appear to have been fortunate in the eyes of his subjects, so far as the promulgation of the recent reforms is concerned. With the exception of two or three official or semi-official journals, the whole press has been received during the past with sullen indifference or open and avowed hostility. It is contended that by abolishing the right of answering the Speech from the throne in the usual way, and by substituting for that privilege the power of putting questions to the Ministers, the Government has gained everything, and the Opposition is deprived of its entire legitimate action. It is obvious enough that if the Emperor's views are to be carried out, the small party led by Jules Favre and Thiers will be completely muzzled by the action and the subservience of the majority upon whom the ministry can always depend for support. French liberties were enough circumscribed before Napoleon III. adopted this novel contrivance for "crowning the edifice." It is crowned, however, and the world is invited to admire the skill and ingenuity of the imperial architect. He may be a consummate artist, taking inspiration from his peculiar canons of taste; but he has undoubtedly failed to gauge the temper of the French people, this time at least, is all but unmistakable.

Signor Scialoja, the Italian Minister of Finance, supported by his colleagues in the Ministry, and with the general consent of Parliament, has taken a bold and meritorious step with regard to Church property. In his annual statement he was obliged to confess to a national deficit considerably in excess of seventy millions of francs. Menaced by this embarrassment, which had accumulated partly through the conflicts rendered inevitable by the preliminary processes of annexation, and partly by the recent war with Austria, it did not require the keen eye of a financier by which the financial equilibrium of the kingdom could be restored. Stimulated by the emergency, the minister was compelled to choose between State bankruptcy or the sequestration of a part of the property of the Church. He proposed, and has been held, by the Church in perpetuity. He proposes, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his proposal becoming law, that the clergy shall be obliged to sell their estates and transfer the proceeds in Italian securities. One third of the money so obtained is to be absorbed into the national exchequer; the remaining two-thirds to be retained by the ecclesiastical authorities. From a financial point of view this is an important, and, in Italy, an unpopular movement. It has, however, a collateral import which ought not to be overlooked. Scialoja by this measure made the Church independent of the State, and of the Church. How the [illegible] respect and [illegible] to the measure as a [illegible] sands of human beings there who met a want of food. We are waiting with very [illegible] explanation of the absence of Sir Cecil Governor-General during the whole of this [illegible] If Simla is to detain persons away from [illegible] because it is comfortable, there will soon [illegible] migrations of the Indian Government to [illegible] be much to be regretted on the [illegible] lish nobleman for whom Anglo-Indians [illegible] barely be got to go to India unless he [illegible] death by periodical visits to the hills. [illegible] hard to refuse the conviction that [illegible] very desperate crisis of her fortunes [illegible] ganised and its effective strength [illegible] ing standard of the reserves, the [illegible] ness asserting in the colony [illegible] What all this means is hard [illegible] creased by the official statements [illegible] Government is sanctioned by [illegible] We cannot conjecture the [illegible] form of progress is sure to end [illegible] endure long. The Spaniards are [illegible] gusted with a *regime* which consoles them [illegible] national liberty by the anticipation of tax[illegible] plonage of an ubiquitous police. Clearly, [illegible] seen the last of European revolutions.

It is announced that the strict abstention from [illegible] participation in public festivities hitherto held [illegible] and only departed from on rare occasions since [illegible] death of the Prince Consort, will be somewhat modified about the end of this month by the holding of a Court, at which her Majesty will be present. This is a cheering indication that the touching grief of the royal lady is being gradually assuaged by time and its consoling influences. It was never suspected that the Sovereign, under the depth of her bereavement, forgot her duties to the State, or entrusted their discharge to deputies upon whose fidelity she could not rely. But, even in the presence of this fact, the nation at large will be delighted to learn that our gracious ruler has taken heart and courage to reappear in a sphere from which she has been long and painfully missed.

If meetings that have been held, and demonstrations which are threatened, are to be taken as sound indications of the vitality and popularity of Reform, we should be driven to the conclusion that Mr. Bright knows more about the feelings of the British people than they know themselves. At a meeting held the other night at Rochdale, he made a regretable display of the latent egotism which is apparently the root and motive of his activity. Forms, whom life. Beginning with an onslaught upon the Principles of the be accused of an universal ignorance of [illegible] alone had suggested constitution, he next declared that [illegible] perfectly reconciled the measures by which India could [illegible] sisted of a series of to the empire. These measures [illegible] in view of our being obliged to withdraw from Asia, [illegible] alities, each forming an up a client present [illegible] dependent nation to hold its own in the event of civil convulsion [illegible] ency, and able to [illegible] attack. Mr. Bright glided precipitately from [illegible] an advocacy of [illegible] Parliamentary Reform. Often as his principle [illegible] necessity [illegible] defended, on the ground that they were misrepresented [illegible] misunderstood, he this time set critics and [illegible] anders "unenfranchised unmen would now seize the [illegible] which had been wielded by a class for the last 200 years.

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The recent change of weather from frost to rain has diminished in a considerable degree the poverty and distress complained of in the metropolis and in the country. Public benevolence exerted itself with its customary promptitude to meet the necessities of the sorely tried, and it is sonsiderable to know that it did sovereign and incalculable good.

The inquest on the victims of the Regent's park catastrophe has ended with the anticipated result. After a laborious investigation, the jury could only come to the conclusion that the deaths were accidental, and that no positive blame could attach to the officials on the spot. They recommended in the same breath that the authorities should take steps to reduce the ornamental water in all the parks to a safe and uniform depth. This is a wise suggestion, and one that can only be rejected on account of the cost involved in carrying it into effect. The bottom of the park lake is reported to be anything but uniform, consisting of shallows and depressions, from one extremity to the other. It was intimated that if a cordon of police were drawn round the banks when the ice is unsafe, loss of life would be impossible; but it has been urged, with greater force, that to employ this preventive agency it would be necessary to leave London unprotected, the prey of all the ruffianism to which it affords reluctant shelter. Perhaps the best suggestion offered is to the effect that on the appearance of frost, the park keepers should keep the ice separated from the bank by 10 or 12 feet of water. A dozen pickaxes and a score of men would be equal to the task.

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THE FOREIGN POLICY OF SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(From the Saturday Review, Feb. 2.)

AN article on the foreign policy of Sir John Lawrence has recently appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. It is evidently semi-official, or, as the French say inspired; and its object is to let the English public know what the Governor-General is doing, and why he is doing it. The secret is that he is doing nothing, and the reason is because he has made up his mind that nothing ought to be done. Sir John Lawrence has no foreign policy. He is all for keeping India to herself, and not thinking or troubling himself about her neighbours. For many years the Anglo-Indian public has been in great alarm at the encroachments of Russia, and in old days it was thought advisable to keep Russia back, and to check and annoy her by thwarting Russian influence in the chief towns of the barbarous or semi-barbarous tribes that lie between the North-Western frontier of our Indian Empire and the South-Eastern frontier of Russia. We were, if possible, to have our man on the throne, and to give him guns and money, and to teach him that we were his real friends, and that all his interests lay in being true to us. If, unfortunately, our man happened to be off the throne, then we were to back him generally in his attempts to get on again, and to give him all the help we could without any very great expense, and without committing ourselves too openly, so that the Russian man might in his turn be sent into exile or disgrace, and we and our man might enjoy a little satisfactory triumph. All this is at an end now. Sir John Lawrence has set his face firmly against these plots and counterplots. He will have no dependents or allies beyond our borders. Many attempts have been made to shake his resolution. Offer after offer has been made to him. This chief has sent to say he is our man, if we would but recognise him as such; and that chief has given the Governor General to understand what a great amount of good could be done, and what vast political results might be achieved, by sending him a few stand of arms and a few lacs of rupees. But these wily chiefs asked and begged and explained in vain. They may do as they like, and be Russian or anti-Russian as they please. Perhaps some day Russia will swallow them all up, and then the Russian frontier will touch our own. If the Russians try to come any further it will be necessary to fight them. But if we have to fight them, it will be satisfactory to fight them on our own ground, without any advantage on our side, with railways and material to help us, and with the sea at our command; whereas they will have to fight under the disadvantage of being at the greatest possible distance from their base of operations, and with a long and difficult line of retreat in case of disaster. In fact, the odds are so much for us that we need not fear having to fight them at all; and if they choose to come down to our borders we shall probably have to give them a severe thrashing, and to teach them for taking so much trouble, and for being willing to pacify and subdue the wild neighbours whom we have there at present.

The English public will therefore receive with the greatest pleasure this announcement of the foreign policy of Sir John Lawrence. It is at once sensible, honourable, and cheap; and lucky are the statesmen for whose foreign policy so much can be said. But it has been hinted in some English journals that the foreign policy of the Governor-General is his strong point, and that it may have been wise to draw attention to it in order to remove or weaken the disappointment which the civil parts of his career as Governor-General have awakened. There certainly may be points in his domestic administration that are justly open to criticism; but some of those who most loudly complain of its inefficiency seem to have an essentially erroneous notion of a Governor-General's duties. Persons who were wholly unacquainted with India, and with what is possible in India, chose to fancy that, because Sir John Lawrence was known to them by having done a great and striking service in the days of the mutiny, he was always going to do great and striking things, and that he would be a very different and quite different from all other Governors-generals, and from all other Governors-general. This was simply a dream of fanciful ignorance. The duty of a Governor-General is not to be always doing great things, but to get through a large amount of daily routine work, to rule over so many millions of men, to watch over the general interests of the country. All this Sir John Lawrence has done, and, for the most part, he has done it well. It is true that at the outset of his career he made a mistake, innocent and small in itself, but likely to have results curiously disproportionate to its importance. He has probably prevented the Governor-Generalship from being again given as the highest prize of the service to which he belongs. Indian civilians will scarcely rise in future to rule over India, and the line of English noblemen as Governor-Generals will once more be restored. This is a great result, and it is a result which may be traced to a single origin. Sir John Lawrence made a most unfortunate choice in his Secretary, and Anglo-Indian society thought itself so little welcomed and so indifferently treated in the establishment of the Governor-General that they began to get angry and to howl out for "one of our own British peers." It has set its mind on having an English nobleman in future as Governor-General; and, as the ruling families in England will be only too ready to oblige it, it will probably have its own way in the matter. But this is a very small thing, and Sir John Lawrence has rendered India great services since he has been there as Governor-General, if only they are services that cannot be appealed to be of a showy and obtrusive kind. Two of those services, however, deserve more especial mention. In the first place, the Governor-General has set himself to make important changes for the benefit of the public health. He has diligently inquired into the state of prisons, asylums, barracks, and other public places under his control, and has endeavoured to stir up his officials to remedy the frightful evils that were disclosed, and to provide some security against similar evils in the future. In the next place, he has settled the long vexed question between the feudal chiefs and the peasants in Oude as to their rights over land; and he has settled it on a broad and equitable basis, and has done justice to both parties, which, considering that while he was in the Punjab his propossessions were certainly shown against the chiefs, was as creditable to him as it is, we will hope, satisfactory to the native gentlemen concerned.

"Peace and Public Works" was the motto of Lord Cranborne when he came into office, and India will have cause to regret if Lord Cranborne's power of promoting public works in India is materially curtailed. His projects cannot be by no means favourable to public works. Lord Halifax had a wholesome horror of getting India into debt, and pushed a good theory too far; and Lord De Grey was as much afraid of public works as a bear is of a burning glass. But since Lord Cranborne came into office, the Indian Government has taken up the whole subject of Indian works with new energy and with new breadth of view; and irrigation, especially irrigation on a large scale, and on a connected system, has attracted the attention it deserves. The recent famine in Orissa, was entirely due to want of irrigation; and some time ago the Indian authorities reported to the Home Government that, if works of irrigation were not established there, a great famine must some day come. It has come, and England has been roused by the tidings from its usual indifference to all things Indian. Ever since the famine has been stated we shall most carefully look the [illegible] por[illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] as a [illegible] sands of human beings there who met a [illegible] explanation of the absence of Sir Cecil [illegible] Governor-General during the whole of this [illegible] If Simla is to detain persons away from [illegible] because it is comfortable, there will soon [illegible] migrations of the Indian Government to [illegible] be much to be regretted on the [illegible] lish nobleman for whom Anglo-Indians [illegible] barely be got to go to India unless he [illegible] death by periodical visits to the hills. [illegible] hard to refuse the conviction that [illegible] very desperate crisis of her fortunes [illegible] ganised and its effective strength [illegible] ing standard of the reserves, the [illegible] ness asserting in the colony [illegible] What all this means is hard [illegible] creased by the official statements [illegible] Government is sanctioned by [illegible] We cannot conjecture the [illegible] form of progress is sure to end [illegible] endure long. The Spaniards are [illegible] gusted with a *regime* which consoles them [illegible] national liberty by the anticipation of tax[illegible] plonage of an ubiquitous police. Clearly, [illegible] seen the last of European revolutions.

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INDIA COTTON.

MR. BAZLEY, M.P., was present at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held recently, and moved the adoption of the committee's report. Speaking of the quality of the Indian cotton, he said—

We have been very large increased supplies of [illegible] Th from India, and he was glad to confess that there [illegible] cotton an improvement in its quality though it was still [illegible] hardly fair to American cotton. There were a few [illegible] gres on this subject which he thought might be very [illegible] fully kept in view. In the year 1860, before [illegible] ur trade was depressed by the American war, we [illegible] received from India cotton of the value of about five millions and a half, of which this country consumed only one million and a half, four millions worth having been exported. Last year the value of Indian cotton imported by this country would amount to about 37 millions sterling, of which only 7 millions were consumed and 30 millions worth exported, which is a value of 17 millions more than the value of last year. It was the value of nearly 20 millions sterling. It was most unfortunate that the Indian staple had to be transhipped to the large extent which was shown to have been the case from 1860 to 1866. The exportation did not result from the English spinners not being able to afford to pay as great price as others, but because labour was cheaper in other consuming markets than in ours. Still it was to a certain degree gratifying to observe that whilst in 1860 the proportion of Indian cotton consumed here was only 7 per cent. of the whole quantity of cotton consumed, last year the proportion was something like 40 per cent. The consumption of American cotton in this country last year was not very different in quantity to the consumption of India; but whilst we received cotton of the value of 37 millions from India, we received cotton from America of the value of 47 millions. Of the latter we exported only a fractional portion, as compared with that received from India; that was to say, we consumed to the extent of about 36 millions worth, and exported to the value of only 11 millions. Now, if we could have paid India for her cotton something like the same amount as we paid to America, that great dependency of ours would have been greatly benefitted, and the result would also have been in accelerated improvement of the Indian staples. He trusted the question to which he had drawn attention would continue to have the consideration of the chamber. To achieve the desired object, a continued effort on the part of the Indian Government, on the one hand, and of the trade here and in India on the other, would be requisite.—In the course of subsequent discussion, Mr. A. Cassels attributed the great export of Indian cotton from this country in the face of the fact that for a long time back manufacturers on the continent had taken more pains than those in England in adapting their machinery to that kind of staple. Moreover, he did not believe that India, with its dry climate and exhausted soil, could ever produce as good cotton as America, with its moist climate and virgin soil.—*Home News.*

ADULTERY AND DESERTION—"KENDALL *v.* KENDALL."

IN the Divorce Court, before the Judge-Ordinary.—Mrs. Kendall prayed for a dissolution of her marriage with John Jennings Kendall, on the ground of his adultery coupled with desertion. The marriage took place in October 1861, at Darjeeling, in India, the respondent being then an officer in the Indian army. Soon after the marriage he sold out, and they returned to England and took up their residence at Dolo, near Aberyst. They had one child. They made the acquaintance of Mr. Rowe, a solicitor, and his wife, and the two families became on very intimate terms. In October, 1863, Captain Kendall eloped with Mrs. Rowe, and was immediately afterwards Mr. Rowe presented a petition to this court. The petition was tried on the 20th of July, 1864, and a decree *nisi* was pronounced, dissolving the marriage between Mr. and Mrs. Rowe, and damages were assessed at £1,200. At the time of the elopement Mr. Kendall was not in good health, and she afterwards became very ill. She had an interview with her husband at the latter end of 1863, and he promised to return to her and to give up his connection with Mrs. Rowe. They took a house at Sydenham and lived together there until April, 1864, but Captain Kendall was frequently absent from home under various pretexts. While they were at Sydenham Mrs. Kendall gave birth to a second child, which only lived for a few months. In April, 1864, Captain Kendall went to America, having arranged that he would send over for his wife as soon as he was settled, and he wrote her several very affectionate letters from New York. At the end of May, 1864, he wrote and told her to start immediately for Panama, where he would meet her, and they would get together to Vancouver's Island and settle there. She accordingly went to Panama with her child. Instead of meeting him there she found a letter from him stating that he was unable to join her, and that he meant to go to the Southern States and then to Canada, and that he would send for her as soon as he could, and telling her to return to England immediately. She accordingly came back to England, and went to stay with her husband's mother, her own parents being in India. She there received a letter from her husband, in which he confessed that he had never given up his connection with Mrs. Rowe, and that he was still living with her; that she had continued his visits to her while he was living at Sydenham; that she had accompanied him to America; and that he could never give her up. He asked his wife's forgiveness for his heartless conduct, and said he should always love her as a sister and pray for her, but he should never see her again. Since that time she has never heard of him.—Decree *nisi* with costs, and the custody of the child given to the petitioner.

GREECE.

THE Greek papers publish a letter addressed by the "Provisional government of Epirus and Thessaly, to the consuls of the Christian Powers in the East. The object of the communication is, as the writers state, to "set forth the reasons why the people of Thessaly have had recourse to arms, and have proclaimed the rupture of all political ties between themselves and Mussulman rule." They allege in absence of all civil justice and public order in the Ottoman empire; numberless annoyances, forced labour, insupportable taxes, and forced gifts. The letter concludes:—

Upon the 1st of September last we were summoned to the capital, by the Pachas, and an imperial decree was read, ordering us to pay a duty of 30 per cent. upon all our produce, in addition to our other taxes, because the government was at war with the giaours in Crete. You will see from this, gentlemen, that it is henceforth impossible for us to live under Turkish rule. And we are convinced that no people exists in the world that has displayed as much patience and self-denial as we have. Notwithstanding our submission and the humane counsels of civilised Europe, the Turks have remained deaf, and all has been useless. One sole resource therefore remains. We commit our destiny and our hopes to God, to the fate of arms, and to the pity of the Christian world.

It is announced from Athens that the government have brought forward a bill in the Chamber raising the Greek army to 31,000 men, 14,000 of which will constitute the standing army, and the remainder an auxiliary force. The Minister of War justifies this measure by the armaments and the threatening notes of Turkey; and the imminent rising in her Christian provinces. "Greece," he says, "offers provocation to none. She desires peace, but without humiliation."

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA and the Porte are not on the best terms evidently. A despatch of Jan. 31 from St. Petersburg states that in reply to the circular despatch addressed to Turkey by the protecting Powers of Greece on the 26th December last, the Russian Government has informed the Porte that it is at present unable to judge whether the charges brought against Greece can be maintained: but that, in any case, efforts shall be made to prevent any further violation of international law. The Russian Government is, however, of opinion that nothing short of a magnanimous initiative, on the part of the Porte itself can put an end to continually existing conflicts, and reconcile the interests of Turkey with the sympathies of the Greeks.

The government have just authorised the establishment of a society for the spread of the Orthodox religion among heathens, and Buddhists subject to their territory. The operations of the society will be directed in the first instance to the conversion of the Pagan tribes in the Altai and Trans-Baikal country, and the counteracting of Mussulman and Buddhist propaganda in those parts. The Caucasus, being assigned to the labours of a special society of the kind, is excluded from the sphere of the present one. The payment of a small sum annually constitutes a member, qualifying him to take part in the election of the managing committee. The society has been placed under the patronage of the empress, an ardent devotee of the Orthodox church, and it will be directed for the present by Prince Nicholas Galitzine.

TURKEY.

IT is stated that the Porte has refused to evacuate the citadel of Belgrade, but consents to the evacuation of the fortresses occupied by Turkish troops. The Porte is also said to agree to such a reduction of the Turkish garrison in Belgrade as to render the occupation merely nominal. No definitive declaration has yet been made by the Porte in reference to the proposals of mediation from France and Austria. Albania is said to be for the present pacified. Joseph Karam has left Syria to take up his residence in Algeria. The French government has granted to him a pension. The Sultan's guard of volunteers from all countries has been disbanded.

A telegram from Alexandria announces the arrival at that port of the English squadron, under the command of Admiral Lord Clarence Paget.

THE CRETAN INSURRECTION.

FIGHTING still goes on in Crete, and not only the Greek but the French journals assert that victories have been gained by the insurgents. The Sphakiotes had again rejected propositions made to them by Mustapha Pacha, who was in possession of the seaboard. It is also stated that a great number of Cretan families are gathering on the seacoast, watching the arrival of European vessels in order to be conveyed to Greece. The last intelligence from Constantinople, however, states that the pacification is progressing satisfactorily. Two of Garibaldian volunteers who had remained in the island, 13 have capitulated. Those who disembarked recently have been dispersed with a loss of 60 killed. The [illegible] proclaimed in Crete is expected immediately.

It is announced that a French war vessel, accompanied by two Turkish vessels, has brought to the port from Crete, 350 Greek volunteers, who, after enduring great privations, solicited to be conveyed from the island. The population of the Piræus manifested great exasperation, and would not allow the volunteers to disembark. The police, in order to prevent disturbances, therefore conveyed them to the desert islet of St. George, near Salamis.

AMERICA.

BY packet we have advices from New York to the morning of Jan. 23. The following is a summary of news to that date:—

The Senate has passed the bill imposing additional limits to the President's appointing power. Mr. Sumner, in a speech in the Senate, alluded to Mr. Johnson as an usurper and a monster of discord. A Washington journal, which is looked upon as the organ of President Johnson, publishes a scathing leading article at the Radical majority in Congress continue their treasonable course the executive government will arm its supporters. The President, it says, will not forget his oath to defend the constitution, and the army and navy will respond to the call. It further declares that President Johnson will serve out his term of office. Constitutional Union societies are reported to be organising in North Carolina.

Resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives declaring that civil State governments do not exist in the South, and that the South is not entitled to a voice in ratifying constitutional amendment. The House has passed a bill prohibiting any persons who took part in the rebellion from practising at law. This is but a continuation of a series of petty but determined movements in Congress in opposition to the President. Both Houses have adopted a bill prescribing universal suffrage in all the territories of the United States, the intention being to admit the act not only to the sparsely settled territories of the far West, but to the Southern States, which are to be made "territories" if Congress can have its way. Both Houses have also adopted a bill providing for a perpetual session of Congress. The object of this is most fortunate that the Indian staple had to be transhipped to the large extent which was shown to have been the case from 1860 to 1866. The exportation did not result from the English spinners not being able to afford to pay as great price as others, but because labour was cheaper in other consuming markets than in ours. Still it was to a certain degree gratifying to observe that whilst in 1860 the proportion of Indian cotton consumed here was only 7 per cent. of the whole quantity of cotton consumed, last year the proportion was something like 40 per cent. The consumption of American cotton in this country last year was not very different in quantity to the consumption of India; but whilst we received cotton of the value of 37 millions from India, we received cotton from America of the value of 47 millions. Of the latter we exported only a fractional portion, as compared with that received from India; that was to say, we consumed to the extent of about 36 millions worth, and exported to the value of only 11 millions. Now, if we could have paid India for her cotton something like the same amount as we paid to America, that great dependency of ours would have been greatly benefitted

Bill, on the wave of a great popular commotion, there were many useful measures passed, and following the agitation for free trade, aided by the famine in Ireland, a commercial revolution was accomplished, but since then nothing has been done and nothing can be done at this moment. I venture to say that the corruption of Parliament and the class interests there represented are dominant, and that the House of Commons is paralyzed for good. You hear in the Tory papers, which are looking ground for some kind of excuse to offer to the people on behalf of a Government which it is said cannot agree to do anything on the question on which the people want something to be done, that they are going to offer a whole thing to be done, that they are going to offer a whole batch of measures of administrative reform. Some measures may be proposed, and one or two probably passed, but it will be something very small, so you can have no idea, who have not sat in the House of Commons, how difficult it is to prevail on a majority of that body to agree to any good measure whatsoever, and I say neither Lord Russell, nor Mr. Gladstone, nor Lord Derby, nor Mr. Disraeli, nor any other man who will meet in that House next week can prevail on it to act itself resolutely and honestly to the consideration of any measure of amelioration and improvement which the people have a right to demand, and which nearly every man in Parliament will admit call for its attention. (Cheers.) I say that there is only one power in the country which can do anything in these matters, and that power is the people. There is an old saying that the people is the source of political power. It never was more true than it is at this moment that in this country, at any rate, there is no other source of political power to be exerted on behalf of the people. Therefore, I say, without fear of contradiction, that the extension of the franchise, and the improvement of the representation of the people, which I have for many years demanded, is as necessary for the progress and the safety of the nation as it is rendered inevitable by the long gathering and the almost unanimous cry of a great people, (Cheers) I am therefore, if it be possible, more than ever in favour of this Reform, and I believe it to be necessary for the House of Commons necessary for every institution of the country, and as absolutely necessary for the contentment of the people (Cheers.) I do not intend to make a speech, on the subject of and, indeed, I have not made a speech, on the subject of Reform. I have rather contented myself with looking back over 25 years since I have been confronted openly and at all prominently with the politics of the country. I have pointed out to you many of the great questions in which I have taken any interest. In some of these questions great progress has been made; in some others, in many others very little has been done. I plead before you as a fair tribunal of my countrymen against the charges which have been brought against me of anti-national feelings, of a disregard for the time interests and the past and valuable institutions of the nation. (Cheers.) I judge by this meeting, and by this kind address that you have presented to me, that you admit my plea, and that you freely and unanimously acquit me. I thank you from my heart for this address, and for your munificent kindness to me. I am overpowered with the sense of how little it is possible for any man to do to merit this kind of confidence and the amount of commendation which you have shown and expressed to me to-night. You judge favourably of my services. I have not worked, as you know, for honours or the emoluments of office. I have striven for the substantial good of the millions of my countrymen, and I can rest content with the feeling that my country will do me justice.

The hon. gentleman, having spoken more than an hour, sat down amid enthusiastic cheering

On the motion of Alderman Thomas Ashworth, seconded by Alderman E. L. Ashworth, and supported by Mr. Councillor John Petrie, it was resolved:—

"That this meeting, regarding Parliamentary Reform as the political question of the day, thoroughly approves Mr. Bright's course in reference to it, and assures him of its hearty sympathy, and pledges itself to give him and his colleagues its earnest support until a good, honest, and substantial Reform Bill becomes the law of the land."

The usual vote of thanks was then given to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

A FUTURE CAPITAL FOR INDIA.

(From the Examiner, February 2.)

At its last meeting a paper on this subject was read before the Geographical Society, and it was followed by an animated discussion by its leading adepts, such men as Sir Charles Trevelyan, Sir Robert Montgomery of Punjaub fame, Sir Arthur Rawlinson, and Sir Erskine Perry. The author of the paper, one of great ability, The author of much personal travel and cl the result of the Hon. George Campbell's laborate research, of the Supreme Court of one of the Judges provin Bengal, a judicature of the lower the hards of Bengal, we believe, a scion of Strathden headed r judge-headed family of essay is at one The most tru Sir. Campbell's graphic view of the geograal, spirited, and we have see In search of a s of India which a capital, Indi is exhaustively ex locality on the Himalaya mountains to Cape Como and from the Indus to the Berhampooter, over 21 deg. of latitude and 25 of longitude.

A rising capital for India should be central, should be healthy, should have a climate at once suitable to the constitution of a European and an Indian race, and should be as near as possible to the native land of the conquerors, the only stay by which the vast conquest can be maintained. Also, it should not be far from a great emporium of trade, or a commercial capital having something like a public opinion. To find all these requisites in a region which is tropical or sub- the most southern portion of of the equator, and the further north than the northern part of Egypt, was all difficulty. The present at once rejected, and this for Suitable enough to the it is wholly unsuited to the obvious reasons as the following. It is nearly under the Tropic of Cancer, and being so, it has but a small, mild winter, and a long, hot summer. A capital under the equator would have a more equable and a milder climate. But besides this it lies at the level of the sea, and is situated among the estuaries and marshes of the Ganges. For two-thirds of the year the heat is intense, one-half of this period being hot and dry, and one half heavy rain. Four months of the year make the whole short winter, while throughout the year the musquitos are an unceasing plague. Every European escapes from Calcutta when he can, and the Governor, his Council and his staff, of course, are no exceptions. Madras, by 10 deg. of latitude nearer the equator, which has no winter at all, and where the year is equally divided between dry heat and heavy rain, which is without a harbour, and has very little trade, is, of course not to be thought of. Bombay, which has the only really good harbour in all India,—which has already a larger population and larger trade than Calcutta, and which is without doubt destined to be the great commercial port of India while it is much nearer to England, would have a better chance of being selected for a capital, but it has drawbacks which make it ineligible. Thus it is situated on a low marshy island of limited bounds,—is by 5 deg. nearer the equator than Calcutta, and is consequently hot and wilderless. The elevation of the land in many parts of India furnishes reductions of temperature which are, in some measure, compensations for a winter. And India yields plateaux and mountain ranges running from 2,000 up to 8,000 feet above the sea-level, equivalent to reductions of temperature from 7 deg. of the thermometer to 27 deg. But here, too, there are objections. The rainy season makes the climate disagreeable even to Europeans, while the cold is both disagreeable and unhealthy at all seasons to the natives of India, who must always compose the majority of Indian towns, wherever situated.

In the difficulty of making a choice, Mr. Campbell fixes on the table-land lying east of the western Ghauts, where the elevation above the sea-level is 2,000 feet, and in the vicinity of the town of Nassik, a place famous as a place of Hindu worship. The latitude of this place is about the 20th deg. of latitude, and if the average be kept throughout, at the level of the sea, for the year, be 80 deg., its elevation would bring it down here to 73 deg., a heat not intolerable to the European, and congenial to the native. Nassik is on the line of the Great Peninsular Railway, and situated at a point from which railways will soon diverge to nearly every part of India, and it is but 116 miles from Bombay, the anticipated commercial capital of India. Even Nassik, however, has its disadvantages, as was pointed out by several of the speakers in the discussion which arose on Mr. Campbell's paper. The land in is deficient in fertility and defective in its supply of water, which is nearly the same thing, since an ample supply of water insures fertility in India as in almost every warm country, converting, as it never fails to do, dreary desert into rich cultivation.

It appears to us that the importance of fixing on a capital for India would be greatly diminished were the Governor-General relieved of some of the multifarious and onerous duties with which he is now charged, and which it is physically, morally, and geographically impossible he should be able to perform. He has not only his own special duties, but he has also to superintend, and, indeed, often even to form the functions of five different Governments, and several Commissionerships, of every description having to be again by a great establishment in appears to us that each local Governor to be directly responsible for the administration of his own province, and answerable to Government in England itself directly Parliament. The existing Governor-General a tripie administration with a cumbrous divided responsibility. The functions of Viceroy might be confined with advantage to army and local navy, the currency, the diplomacy, the post office, and the exp import duties. At present the Governor-General is charged with the whole superintendence of the civil and military administration millions of people, composed of a score of nationalities, and with the complicated diplomacy at least fifty millions more. The functions which he would then be relieved might well be performed by the formidable Home Government which, in fact, does now perform them at the same time. Seeing that the Colonial Department performs similar duties for forty-six colonies, some of them at the Antipodes, we do not exact too much from the Indian Department.

We have to observe that the scheme of administration which we have been suggesting was first proposed by Mr. Bright several years ago; for an acute and well-informed looker-on will often discover defects in a system to which official eyes are blind.

BANKS.

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The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. at 1s. 11d. "
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On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such a sum the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follows, viz.:—
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No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances or Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangements.
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The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, 1 per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
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Bombay, 4th February 1867. JAMES BURNIAN, Agent.

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For the convenience of Constituents or others resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the equivalent in exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, and of the correspondent in London where the remittance should be given credit, if to a Lady, Christian name or names should be given in full. All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), and made payable to CURRENT ACCOUNT order."
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